



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to, accordingly by the parties concerned. J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1815.

[NO. 174.]

Notification.

THE Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Proclamation of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General, be published for general information.

PROCLAMATION.

Head-quarters, Camp at Meerut, the 1st February, 1815.

I, FRANCIS, EARL OF MOIRA, Governor General, duly considering that the great and public blessings of Peace in Europe, do call for public and solemn acknowledgements to Almighty God throughout all the Territories and Dominions, and in all the Presidencies, Forts, and Possessions of the Honorable the East-India Company, have thought fit under the special power vested in the Governor General, by the Act of the 33d of His Majesty George the 3d, Cap. 52d, to issue this Proclamation, hereby appointing and ordering that a general Thanksgiving to Almighty God for those his Mercies, be observed on Thursday the Thirteenth day of April next, throughout all such of the said Territories and Dominions, and of the said Presidencies, Forts and Possessions, as this Proclamation shall have reached previously to the said Thirteenth day of April, and in such places as this Proclamation may not have reached previously to the said Thirteenth day of April, on such day as shall be appointed for the due observance of the said Thanksgiving, by the Governor in Council or by the Lieutenant Governor, or by the principal Magistrate or Civil Officers, or, at the Military Stations by the Commanding Officers respectively exercising the Chief Authority therein, and the said several Presidencies, and all the Officers, Civil and Military, in the service of the East-India Company; residing, or being within the Territories and Dominions aforesaid, are hereby directed to observe the said Thanksgiving in the most public, solemn, and religious manner, and for the better and more devout solemnization of the same, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, has been requested to compose a form of Prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all the Churches, and other places of Public Worship, and to take care for the timely dispersion of the same throughout the said Territories and Dominions.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS, Sec. to Gov. Genl.

(A true Copy) J. MONCKTON, Act. Chief Sec. to Govt.

In obedience to these Instructions the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct that Thursday the 27th of July next be appointed for the purpose of observing the same on this Island; and the several Residents or Chief Civil Officers, or at the Military Stations the Commanding Officers respectively, are charged and directed to cause the said Thanksgiving to be observed in the most public, solemn, and religious manner.

The Vice-President in Council further considering that the great and general blessing of Peace in Europe is equally felt by all the Nations therein, and that the duty of offering to Almighty God a humble Thanksgiving for that blessing is equally incumbent on Men of all Religions, he is pleased to direct that the said Thanksgiving to be observed on the 27th of July next, be publicly and solemnly observed also in the several Churches and Congregations on this Island; and the Ministers of the respective Churches at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, are hereby desired accordingly to distinguish

the day above mentioned by the public performance of the Ceremonies of Religion in a manner adapted to the occasion. By order of the Vice President in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, June 21, 1815.

Notificatie.

DEN Heer Vice-President in Rade, heeft goedgevonden te gelasten, dat de navolgende Proclamatie van Zyne Excellentie den Heere Gouverneur Generaal, tot algemeene informatie worde bekend gemaakt.

PROCLAMATIE.

Hoofd Kwartier in het Kampement te Meerut den 1ste February 1815.

IK, FRANCIS, Grave van Moira, Gouverneur Generaal, overwegende dat de groote en algemeene Zeegen door de Vrede aan Europa geschonken, openbaare en plegtige dankzeggingen aan den Almachtigen GOD vordert in alle Landen, Grondgebieden, Gouvernemenen, Forten, en Bezittingen van de Oost-Indische Maatschappij, heb goedgevonden op grond der macht den Gouverneur Generaal by Akte van het 33ste Jaar der Regeering van Zyne Majesteit GEORGE de Derde, het 52de Kap. 52d geschonken, deeze Proclamatie uittevaardigen, gebiedende dat voor dit gunst bewys een openbaare Dankzegging worde gehouden op Donderdag den 13de April aanstaande in zodanigen van gezegde Landen, Grondgebieden, Gouvernemenen, Forten en Bezittingen alwaar deeze Proclamatie voor den 13de April zal zyn ontfangen, en in alle Plaatsen alwaar deeze Proclamatie voor die tyd niet zal ontfangen wezen, op zoodanige dag als tot het, behoortlyk houden van gemelde Dankzegging door de Gouverneur in Rade, Lieutenant Gouverneur, eerste Magistraat of andere Civile Overigheid, dan wel op Militaire Posten, door de respectieve Commanderende Officieren aldaar het gezag voerende, zal worden bepaald.—En worden gemelde Gouvernemenen en alle Civile en Militaire Amptenaren in den Dienst der Oost-Indische Maatschappij in gezegde Landen Resideerende, gelast, meermeide Dank en Beede, dag op de meest openbaare, en plegtige wyze te houden, en op dat dezelve beeter en Godsdiensdiger gevierd worde, is Den WelEerw. en Hooggeleerden Bischop van Calcutta genoodigd, een op de gelegenheid toepasselyk Gebed opstellen, om in alle Kerken, en andere Plaatsen van algemeenen Eerdienst te worden gevolgd, zorg dragende dat het zelve in tyds in gemelde Landen en Grondgebieden worde rondgezonden.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur Generaal.

(was get.) C. M. RICKETTS, Sec. van Zyne Excellentie. Voor Kopy Conform.

(was get.) J. MONCKTON, Waarn. Secretaris van 't Gouvt.

Ten gevolge van deeze beveelen, heeft de Vice-President in Rade, goedgevonden den dag van Donderdag den 27 July aanstaande voor deeze plegtigheid op dit Eiland te bepalen, wordende de respectieve Residenten of eerste Civile Amptenaren, dan wel op Militaire Posten, de Commandeerende Officieren, gelast te zorgen, dat gemelde Dankzegging op de meest openbaare, solemnele en Godsdiensdige wyze worde gehouden.

De Vice-President in Rade, voorts in aanmerking neemende dat de groote en algemeene zeegeningen door de vrede aan Europa geschonken, gelykelyk door alle Natien van dat Waereld deel worden genoten, en dat de pligt van aan den Almachtigen God voor die gunst onzen neederigen Dank aan te bieden, een zeer legt

op menschen van allerly gezindheeden, vindt goed te gelasten, dat gemelde Dankzegging meede op den 27 July aanstaande openlyk en plegtiglyk worde gehouden in alle de onderscheidene Kerken, en Godsdiensdige verzamel plaatsen van dit Eiland, wordende de Bedienaaren des Heiligen Woords in de respectieve Kerken te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, hierby genodigd gemelde dag toe te wyden aan de openbaare uitoeffening der Godsdiensdige plegtigheden van hunne gezindheid, op deze gelegenheid toepasselyk gemaakt.

Ter ordonnantie van de Vice-President in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 21 Juni 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 12th proximo and the ensuing days, will be put up for sale by Public Auction at the Honorable Company's Warehouses, a quantity of MARINE STORES, lists of which will be exposed for public information at the Offices of the Commercial Committee and the said Warehouse.

Conditions of Sale.

The goods to be sold for Colonial Currency, and to be cleared out from the Warehouses in one month from the sale.

A deposit of 10 per cent on the amount of the purchase money to be made at the time of sale, and the remainder before the date specified for the delivery of the Articles—and in the event of their not being cleared off under this stipulation, the deposit of 10 per cent shall be forfeited, and the Goods re-sold, all loss arising from such re-sale being borne by the first purchaser, and any profit thereon accruing to Government.

Payment to be made to the Vendue Department whose receipt will warrant the delivery of the lots from the Stores.

The Articles may be viewed after the 1st proximo, on application to the Commercial Committee.

By order of the Vice President in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of TIMBER, lying at Indramayo, will be sold by Auction at the Honorable Company's Warehouse, Batavia, on Wednesday the 12th proximo.

Conditions of Sale.

Payment to be made in Colonial Currency, the lots to be removed at the expence of the purchaser in two months after the sale, in failure whereof they will be re-sold; and any loss arising on such re-sale will be at the risk of the first purchaser, but any profit thereon will accrue to Government.

A deposit of 10 per cent to be made at the time of sale, and the remainder paid before the date specified for the delivery of the Timber. The payment to be made to the Vendue Department whose receipt will warrant the delivery of the lots.

Catalogues of the sale may be seen after the 1st proximo, at the Office of the Commercial Committee, and at Indramayo.

By order of the Vice President in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, June 21, 1815.

General Post-Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Packets are open for the reception of letters to England per ship *Woodbridge*.

A separate box Packet for Holland will be dispatched by the same opportunity.

They will be closed on the 26th Instant. Packets are also open for Penang and Bengal per ship *Eliza*.

Published by authority of Government. A. VINCENT, Post-Master.

BATAVIA, 16th June, 1815.

General Post Kantoor.

HIJ er een Packet zal geopend worden, tot het verzenden van Brieven naar England per het ship *Woodbridge*.

By die zelfde gelegenheid zal er ook een diergelyk Packet in gereedheid worden gebracht, tot het expedieren van Brieven naar Holland, en ten dien einde word een ieder verzocht, om hunne Brieven, tegens den 26 dezer, aan het Post-kantoor te bezorgen, op welke dag het Packet zal gesloten worden.

Teffens word hierby ook nog geadverteerd, dat er een gelegenheid is, om met het ship *Eliza*, brieven naar Poel Penang en Bengalen, afte zenden.

A. VINCENT, Post-Mester.

BATAVIA, den 16 Juny 1815.

Vendu Advertissemerten.

Door Vendu-meesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag, den 26ste Juny, 1815.

VOOR het Negotie Huis van J. van Reenen, en Co. staande binnen de Nieuwpoort Straat, van een party goede Coffy Bonen, Lywaten, als Hane-kattjes, fyne Witte Moerissen, Witgingans, Guineesen, Hollandsch Genever, en Rode Wyn, op bottels &c. &c. een Commissie eenige Slaven, Madera Wyn, op bottels en Sigaren, &c.

Op Dingsdag, den 27ste Juny, 1815.

VOOR het Huis van Mr. van Gesseler te Lintelo, staande aan de Heere Weg van Weltevreden, van Slaven, Arabische Paarden, fraeye Wagens en Bendies, Huismeebelen, Chinese Waren, Plect en Galanterie Goederen, en andere Articulen.

Woensdag, den 28ste Juny, 1815.

VOOR het Sterfhuis van Wylen C. H. Specht, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Huismeebelen, en wesmeer.

Op Donderdag, den 29de Juny, 1815.

IN de Gouvernements Pakhuisen, binnen het voormalig Kasteel, voor Rekening van het Gouvernement van diverse Negotie Goederen, &c. &c.

Op Vrydag, den 30ste Juny, 1815.

VOOR de Pakhuizen van Jessen, Trail en Co. staande aan de Oostzyde van de Groote Rivier, van diverse Goederen volgens een nader uitgegevene Catalogus.

Op Zaterdag den 1ste Juny 1815.

Voor het Vendu-kantoor, van de volgende Vast Goederen; als:

Voor Rekening van de Edele Heer

Mr. W. A. Senn van Bazel.

ZEKKER Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stad Nieuw Poort, in de zuider Voorsad, in het Oosterveld het 34, deel van het blok L, sub No. 23, belend ten westen met de Heere of buiten Nieuwpoort Straat, ten oosten en zuiden met *Sonne Kongko*, en ten noorden met *Benjamin Goddelf Fischer*.—De Breedte en diepte volgens Meethrief van den 5de Juny 1815, bekend.

Voor Rekening van den Boedel wylen W. van Bercom. Zecker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, met pann-en gedekt, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stads-poort Utrecht, in 't Westerveld het 8ste deel van het blok P, sub No. 215, belend ten noorden met een gemeene weg een sloot, of zogenaamde Campong Ayer, ten zuiden en westen met *Liemseeng*, en ten oosten met *Njei Ayo*.—De breedte en diepte by Meethrief van den 30ste July 1813, gemeld.

Voor Rekening van den Chinees *Tio Tinglong*. Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een oud en gevaliceerd steene Pedak, met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen wat buiten deze stads poort Utrecht, bezuiden de gaarnaals Rivier in het Westerveld het 3de deel van het blok P, sub No. 53, belend ten noorden met de gaarnaals Rivier, ten zuiden met Capt. Manap, ten oos en met *Sariep Oesien, Bien Mohamat Aydiep*, en ten westen met deen boedel. — De breedte en diepte by Meetbrief van den 30ste Juny 1815, bekend.

Voor Rekening des Boedels Wylen *A. Betting*. No. 1. — Zeeker stuk Thum Wey Laay en Boschland, genaamd *Poris*, bebouwd met een steene Huis, combuis, diens en speelhuis, quive-hok, op steene pilaren een lombong op steene rollagen, een planke naccassaarse Huis, een slave combuis, twee groote koe-kraalen een op steene rollagen en houten stylen, en het andere op steene pilaren, en een koe-wagters wooning van planken alles met pannen gedekt, &c. staande en gelegen omtrent 4 u. gaans w. stwaards buiten deze Stad, aan de zuidzyde van de Mokervaart, of in 't Westerveld het 2de deel van het blok R, sub No. 11, belend ten noorden met de Mokervaart, en Metjuf, de weduwe *Smith*, ten zuiden met *J. Bonte*, ten oosten en Zuid-oosten met *M. Juff*, de weduwe *Smith*, *J. Bonte*, en de erfgenaam van *Sech Kulander*, en ten westen met het Land Amstelveen van de Heer *Carels*. — De breedte en diepte volgens Meetbrief van den 13de Juny 1815.

NB: — De kopers van dit Land zal verplicht zyn, de Inventaries der zelve voor de daar op gestelde waarde van de Heeren *Executeurs* buiten bemoeienis van het Vendu Departement overzienemen, zynde gemelde Inventaries dagelyks (de zon-dagen uitgezondert) des morgens van 9 tot 11 uren, tot speculatie der kopers ter vise leggende ten Huize van de Heer *P. D. Bouterynis*.

No. 2. — Zeeker twee Erven, thans te samen getrokken en tot een gemaakt bebouwd met een steene Huis, combuis, dispens paarde-stal en wagenhuis, &c. staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de oostzyde van de Groote Rivier, in het blok L, sub No. 36, 36, en 37, belend ten oosten met de Heere of Nieuw-poort Straat, ten westen met het Vendu-kantoor, ten zuiden met *J. C. Claus*, en ten noorden met het Hollandsche Kerkstraat. — De breedte en diepte volgens Meetbrief van den 29ste Mey 1815.

No. 3. — Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de oostzyde van de Groote Rivier, in het blok J, sub No. 7, belend ten oosten met de Heere Straat, ten westen met *Kudier Mochilien Oesien Sap*, ten nooden met *Assanna*, en ten zuiden met *M. A. Ganie*. — De breedte en diepte volgens Meetbrief van den 29de Mey 1815.

No. 4. — Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de oostzyde van de Groote Rivier, in 't blok L, sub No. 59, belend ten westen met de harn langs de Groote Rivier, ten oosten met *Ong Boentjeun*, ten zuiden met *Lono Hiko*, en ten noorden met *Ong Boentjeun*, eveneens belend. — De breedte en diepte vide Mee brief van den 29ste Mey 1815.

No. 5. — Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, met pannen gedekt staande en gelegen binnen dese Stad aan de westzyde van de Groote Rivier in 't blok P, sub No. 18, belend ten oosten met de Chitzer Straat, ten westen met *Oey Jimio*, ten zuiden met *Sia Jokka*, en ten noorden met deen boedel. — De breedte en diepte vide meetbrief van den 29ste Mey 1815.

No. 6. — Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Stal en Wagenhuis staande en gelegen binnen dese Stad aan de oostzyde van de Groote Rivier in 't blok Q, sub No. 45, belend ten noorden met de gedempie Leu-witte Gragt, ten zuiden en oosten met de Heer... *Huan*, en ten westen met de Heer *Klindors*. — De breedte en diepte vide meetbrief van den 29ste Mey 1815.

No. 7. — Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen binnen dese Stad, aan de westzyde van de Groote Rivier in 't blok P, sub No. 10, belend ten oosten met de Chitzer Straat, ten westen met *Liem Hiapio*, ten zuiden met deen boedel, en ten noorden met *A. Schult*. — De breedte en diepte vide meetbrief van den 29ste Mey 1815.

No. 8. — Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad aan de westzyde van de Groote Rivier in 't blok J, sub No. 25, belend ten oosten met de Anker Straat ten westen met *Oey Kienio*, ten zuiden met *P. F. Nicolaas*, en ten Noorden met *Lie Toannio*. — De breedte en diepte volgens Meetbrief van den 29ste Mey 1815.

Zynde alle de Meetbrieven van voornoemde Perceelen ten Vendu-kantoor dagelyks voor de verkoping voor een ieder te zien.

Op Zaterdag, den 1ste July 1815. DEN Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justice te Batavia, is van meening ten overs aan van eene Commissie verkoping te houden, voor de woning van den Chinees *Tan Tianska*, staande en gelegen even buiten de voormalige Nieuwpoort, van een parthy by wege van Executie agterhaalde Huismebelen, Lywaten, Slaven, en het geen verder ten dage der verkoping zal worden ten voorschyn gebragt.

Advertisement.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on Monday the 26th instant, in the forenoon, at Mr. Van Reenen's Office, the well known fast sailing Copper Bottomed ship GOVERNOR RAFFLES, as she now lays ready for sea. — Correct inventories of her Stores may be seen at the Office of Messrs. *van der Kaa* and *Haste*, great River-street.

To be Sold, By Public Auction,

ON TUESDAY the 27th INSTANT, GOODS AND EFFECTS, THE PROPERTY

OF Mr. van GESSELER te LINTELO, viz.

SLAVES — Arab Horses — various Carriages and Buggies — Carriage Ponies — Household Furniture — China Ware — Plate — Jewellery — and various

THE JAVA Half-Yearly Directory AND ALMANAC

WILL positively be published in the first week of July. — Subscriptions will be received until the 30th instant.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF Messrs. Jessen, Trail & Co.

Two highly finished single barrelled FOWLING-PIECES, IN MAHOGANY CASES,

With Apparatus complete, by Knoch,

Price each Sa. Rs. 240.

Two Brace, do. do.

PISTOLS,

BY THE SAME MAKER,

Price per pair Sa. Rs. 180,

Imported on the Ship Hayston.

AT THE HOUSE OF Mess. J. van Reenen & Co.

WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE,

On Tuesday next,

AN INVOICE OF

LOOKING-GLASSES.

By J. VAN REENEN, & COMP.

ZAL in de aanstaande Week een facture van Spiegel geopend worden.

MISSING,

From the Collector of the late Mr. HOPKINS, the following Books:—

The Works of Sir William Jones, 4to. Erskine's Speeches, 8vo. 1st and 2d vol. Valentin's Travels, do. 1st and 3d do. Anacharsis's Travels, 1st do.

The Gentlemen who may have borrowed any of the above Books, are requested to deliver them to Messrs. Chapman and Rutter, of Samarang, or to Messrs. Jessen, Trail and Co. of Batavia.

SAMARANG, May 30th, 1815.

Advertisement.

A FEW kegs of Green, White, and other coloured PAINTS, of very superior quality, brought out on the Woodbridge, and may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. Sloane, No. 1, Newpoort-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS belonging to Captain R. T. Smith, in Jacatra Road.

For particulars apply to him, and if required six months credit will be given.

BATAVIA, June 7, 1815.

Advertisement.

MR. J. VAN REENEN, offers for Sale his GARDEN near Weltevreden.

Advertentie.

J. VAN REENEN, presenteerd uit de hand te Koop deszelfs THUIN by Weltevreden.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren heeft van den Boedel van *Harmen Mulder*, in leeven Bode by de Hooze Regeering, gelieven daar van opgaven te doen binnen den tyd van Veertien daagen, aan den Ondergeteekende.

A. J. van der TUUK, Counsellor at Law, Keeps his Office at No. 54, Cow-street.

Mr. A. J. van der TUUK, Practicerend Advocaat voor den Hoogen Raad van Justitie, heeft zyn Comptoir geplaatst in de Koestraat No. 54.

Advertentie.

DEN ondergeteekende adverteerd het publiek, deszelfs woonplaats thans is, op de Voorburg Gragt, ten naasten belend met de stallinge, van de Heer Maarschalk, zullende de gewoone advieses, in de judiciele practyk, ten zyne huize, voortaan eenlyk, door hem worden gegeven, des 'smorgens van agt tot tien uren, en procureurs of meerder geoeffende, welke in hun voorkomende swaartwigtige zaken, met hem wenschen te consulereen, des nademiddags, na half vyf uren, de Zon en Feestdagen uitgezondert.

Ook worden door hem Vervvaardigt, allerhande Rekwesten, en Schriftheuren, in de Hollandsche Taal.

Alles tegens Contante betaaling.

Batavia den 8ste Juny 1815.

Hs. Js. VAN VELTHOOVEN.

Advertentie.

J. C. BOSWELL, presenteerd uit de hand te Koop tegens Contante betaling, Meubelaire en andere goederen, bestaande in Groote Spiegels, Schikleryen, eenige weinige Zilverwerken, en Slaven, benevens eenige Boeken in onderscheidene Taalen, het een en ander nader te bevraagen by den Eygenaar wonende in het Huis No. 7. in de Koestraat.

Advertentie.

ALLE, welke te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan, of ook wel Eigendommen en Slaven van de tot heden vermisten Lieutenant Colonel van het voormalig Garnizoen van Ambon, *Dominique Basse*, en zyne Echtgenote onder hunne bewaring of opzicht mogten hebben, worden verzocht voor ultimo July aanstaande daarvan Schriftelyke opgave te doen aan de over de Eigendommen van gemelde Heer en Mevrouw *Basse* benoemde Curatoren *van Haak* en *Mr. W. Popkens*, te Batavia.

Advertentie.

J. G. BOCKEMOULEN, presenteerd uit de hand te Koop zyn welgeleegeen Logement, staande ende gelegen in de Jonker-straat No. 1, nader te bevragen by den Eygenaar voormeld.

Batavia den 10de Juny 1815.

Advertentie.

AAN het Negotie Huis van *Velthuisen*, zyn te bekomen diverse Holland-sche Provisien, Dranken en andere goederen, aangebragt by het Schip *De Elisabeth*.

Advertentie.

BY KRUYTHOEF, zyn te bekomen Diferente soorten van gezaagde Houtwerken.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te vorderen hebben dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen *Arie de Jong*, worden verzogt daar van opgave ofte betaaling te doen aan den Ondergeteekende meede *Executeur*, voor den 10de der aanstaande Maand July.

Voorts word een ieder waar voor gem: *De Jong*, zig als Borg geinterponneerd heeft verzogt zig almeede binnen den tyd van een Maand van andere Borgen te voorzien.

Batavia den 2. J. G. BOCKEMOULEN.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te preferen hebben, dan wel schuldig zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen *J. H. P. Bernhof*, gelieve daar van opgaven te doen binnen den tyd van een Maand gerekend van heden, aan den Testamentaire *Executeur Jan Keyer*.

Batavia den 10de Juny 1815.

To the Editor of the JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SIR,

When I late obruded on the notice of the public I stated my intention of withdrawing from a discussion which promised but little beneficial result whilst conducted with a spirit of personal invective and ungentleman-like insinuation. If Civilis felt himself capable of supporting the Reviewers by fair argument, what occasion was there to insinuate that the party who espoused the opposite side was an *Irish Black-guard*. — Surely when insinuations like these are made, there must be an end of all argument—in like manner if Civilis felt his ground sure in the attack he has made on the veracity and character of Valentyn, where was the occasion for the indecent invectives and unhandsome language which he uses. Is there any thing like argument in calling the works of this celebrated Historian "*an enormous Dunghill*" and stating that there is hardly any thing to be picked up from them "*worth the trouble of groping through so much filth for.*" Elegant language this for one who terms himself a civilian.

There is certainly nothing encouraging in this additional proof of the spirit and education of the party opposed to that to which Civilis is pleased to say I belong—and perhaps it would be more prudent in me to adhere to the determination I had formed of withdrawing from the discussion. But as there is now one argument adduced by this writer which if allowed to pass unanswered, might obtain weight from the confidence with which it is asserted, I am anxious to wave all other considerations and to meet it at once.

Civilis makes a long extract from the works of Valentyn to prove that he has stated what is false regarding the date of the introduction of Mahomedanism in Java, and the Eastern Islands. But before judgement is given against the Historian—*Andi alteram partem*.

When Valentyn speaks of the introduction Mahomedanism into Java, he gives his authority in the following words; "If any credit be due to the relations of the most accurate of the Javanese themselves the Mahomedan Religion was introduced into this Island in the year 1406, by Shech Moulana, a Native of Arabia"—Now that he was justified in this statement by relations of the kind may be fairly proved by a reference to the most highly esteemed of the Javanese historians, several of which are in my possession, from these it would appear that many years anterior to the annihilation of the Mojopahit Government the Mahomedan Religion had been successfully propagated in Cheribon and the more western provinces of the Island, that this said Sheik Moulana is spoken of as early as the Javanese year 1350, and even earlier—this will bring the account of Valentyn to be tolerably correct—and notwithstanding what is asserted by Civilis that this propagator of the faith had the merit only of "establishing the Mahomedan Religion in the western, least populous, and least important part of the Island," it will be found that the influence of the Mahomedan Religion extended from the western point of the Island to Damak inclusive long before Mojopahit was finally overthrown, and that this was but the last stand of the Pagans, who, hemmed in on all sides, were reduced to a very inconsiderable number, compared with the general population of the Island which had already embraced the doctrines of the prophet.

From this statement therefore it will appear that Valentyn did not fix the date of the Establishment of Mahomedanism from the Majapahit as concluded by Civilis—he rather adverted to the general introduction and propagation of the doctrines which had previously taken place. And is there no difference between the introduction and establishment of a faith? Civilis is perhaps not aware that previous to the destruction of Majapahit

and Damak--it was these persons to whom Valentyn alludes as visiting Sheik Molana at Cheribon, and the attempt which is now made to confound this fact with the subsequent visit to Gise proves at once the pitiful shifts to which this writer is driven--does he not know that after the fall of Majapahit the Princes of Damak and Padjang never could have proceeded on equal footing to any place--that when those of Padjang assumed the Sovereignty, those of Damak ceased to be respected except as vassals?

But Civilis would wish to make Valentyn appear ridiculous when he says that this Sheik Molana established Mahomedanism in every country of the East which he had visited--the authority of Valentyn has been stated, and if he erred a few years on a question involved in so much intricacy, he certainly deserves every liberal allowance--but let us see how the case literally stands--Valentyn mentions the Christian year 1406 as the date of the general propagation of Mahomedanism in Java; he also states that these doctrines had been generally introduced at Achin and Malacca upwards of a century before--see his account of Malacca--All therefore that is to be inferred is that this Sheik Maulana more firmly established his Religion in the other parts of the East which he visited--and had Civilis made himself better acquainted with the works of Valentyn, he would have found in them the best answer to the hypothesis which he brings forward.

As to the works of Valentyn being deficient in Philosophy or taste, I need only observe that the best qualifications for an Historian is love of truth--we have seen quite enough of the imposition practiced on the world by a want of this qualification, even regarding this Island, witness the celebrated story of Foersch respecting the Pohone Upas, one of the most gross impositions that was perhaps ever read; of the same stamp, though not so well told, is the paper in the Edinburgh Review which has occasioned so much discussion--Dr. Darwin, one of the first Poets and Scholars of his age, was imposed upon by the same, and there is no saying who may not in like manner be duped by the other. A time will, however, come when the truth will be known, "magna est veritas et prevalebit."

Let not Civilis suppose that because I am anxious to withdraw from the present combat, I mean to relinquish the task I have undertaken, or that the erroneous statements and inferences of the Reviewers are to pass unexposed. I am even ready again to enter the list in the columns of the Java Gazette should the disputants assume a language and tone more congenial to the investigation of truth; but as I have stated myself to be a Hollander, I fear that period is not likely to occur under existing circumstances. I had expected from the general character of the English that even a foreigner might speak his sentiments with freedom, without being liable to language that cannot be admitted among Gentlemen, but I have been deceived, and may probably deem it expedient to reserve my future animadversions and observations on the Review until times may be altered, and liberal consideration and sound argument are substituted for personal invective and gross abuse.

HOLLANDUS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall have great pleasure in publishing the excellent paper of *Benovolus* in our next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] June 16--Ship Maitland, W. Kinsey, from Calcutta 21th March--passenger, Mrs. Kinsey.
June 18--Brig Jonge Christina, Tio Tjeko, from Timor 1st June.

June 19--Brig Susana Barbera, Badendyk, from Indramayo 16th June--cargo, coffee.

DEPARTURES.] June 19--Brig Jane, H. Miller, for Indramayo. --Brig Margaret, Abdul Laut, for Minto.
June 21--H. M. ship Volage, Captain J. Drury.
--22--Ditto ditto Theban, Captain S. Leslie.
--23--Brig Helena Jacoba, Matheos, for Samarang.

Vessels lying in Batavia-roads.

H. C. C. Benares--do. Nautilus--gun-boats No. 4 and No. 6--ship Governor Raffles--do. Woodbridge--do. Ruby--do. Hayston--do. Maitland--do. Maria Louisa--do. Elizabeth--brig Johanna--do. Elizabeth--do. Hendrik--do. Minerva--do. Johanna Maria--do. Le Genereux--do. Jacoba Margaret--do. Barbera--do. Jonge Christina--schooner Anna Maria--Arab brig Jadulkerim--do. Salayer--Chinese brig Susana--do. Junk Beuthay--do. Liokgansing--do.

Birth.

On Monday last the 19th instant, the Lady of Captain Tulloch, Civil Pay-master, of a Son.

Deaths.

With feelings of sincere regret, in which we are aware the great majority of our Readers will participate, we have to communicate the death of WILLIAM ROBINSON, Esq. Sub-Treasurer and Collector of Customs at Batavia. Sincere in his attachments, and generous to a degree in private life, there is perhaps no one who was so generally known and beloved in the society of this place; and his acknowledged urbanity and uprightness in public life must render him in that capacity also as regretted by the Public as he will be a loss to the Government. He died on Thursday, after an illness of a few days, and was interred the following evening in the burial ground at Batavia.

On Wednesday the 21st inst. the Widow Ras.

On Thursday the 22d inst. Mr. Johannes Wynbergen, Undertaker.

Lately, Mr. J. T. Willis.

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS, By the Vice President in Council.

BATAVIA, June 5, 1815.

The establishment for the Barracks at Ryswick, consisting of one Mandoor and twenty Coolies is abolished from the 1st instant.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS, By the Vice President in Council.

BATAVIA, June 19, 1815.

His Majesty's 59th Regiment and the 3d Volunteer Battalion will hold themselves in readiness to embark for Bengal by the earliest opportunities that may offer.

The Commander of the Forces is requested to issue the necessary orders for carrying the same into effect, and to make such arrangements as will be required to effect a relief of those Corps respectively.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS, By the Vice President in Council.

BATAVIA, June 21, 1815.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon O'Beirne, His Majesty's Regiment of Foot, is appointed to take charge of the 3d Volunteer Battalion, and will continue on that duty until his arrival in Bengal.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

Official intimation having been received that the Commissaries of His Most Christian Majesty arrived at Port Louis on the 30th of March 1815, and proceeded to Bourbon on the 1st of April last, to take possession of that Island, agreeably to the Treaty of Peace, the same is notified for general information.

By order of the Vice President in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA, June 16, 1815.

Advices were received in Town on Thursday of the arrival of the American brig *Hermaphrodite* at Anjier, on her way to China, from Philadelphia the 18th of March last. Some Philadelphia Gazettes have been landed, in one of which is the Official Notification of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Ghent, having been ratified by the President of the United States on the 18th of February. The Captain of the brig reported that in January the British troops had been repulsed in an attack upon New Orleans, and that Commodore Decatur was captured in the American frigate *President*, after a severe action.

It is stated that Generals Pakenham and Gibbs fell in the assault on the lines before New Orleans.

It does not appear that any intelligence had been received from Europe of later date than that which has already reached this Island--in our subsequent columns are some extracts from English Papers of the 30th December 1814, which strongly confirm the information already known, that the Negotiations at Vienna are by no

means so pacific as could be wished, and seem likely at any rate to be prolonged for a considerable time.

The files of Indian Papers received by the Maitland are as late as the 31st March. The star of the 25th of that month mentions that "General Ochterlony and Colonel Arnold were pressing closely upon Umur Sing; who it was expected, would, without much further loss of time, endeavour to make his retreat from Malaoon, and if opposed, to make a resolute push and fight his way through, rather than listen to any terms that might be proposed to him. Indeed his barbarous conduct towards the brave garrisons of Ramghur and Japooore, sufficiently indicate his hardy determination. On the approach of the garrisons of the two forts to Malaoon, he is said to have instantly thrown their commanders into confinement, mutilated the noses of the officers, and degraded and dismissed the men.

"The road which the pioneers were employed upon, for the conveyance of the 18-pounders to the batteries opposite to the enemy's stockade, protecting the fort of Jytuck, was expected would soon be constructed. Nothing of any consequence could be undertaken in that quarter, before the gun could be brought to play upon Jytuck. Run-jour the commandant was making every preparation to meet the measures of major Ludlow's force: and it is said, that he had received a further augmentation to his garrison. He does not appear to be much distressed for provisions. Several of the bearers and camp followers, had perished from the severity of the weather, and the army itself was suffering considerably from its effects. Hail, rain, and snow, continued falling for ten days without intermission; and the ground was covered with snow from three to eight inches in different situations. Several horses and camels, had also perished by the cold; and one elephant.

"General G. Wood was marching in the direction of Janickpore, towards the east of his position at Baraghurce. But General S. Wood's army appears to have been stationary: and no further engagements have since taken place between the parties of Goorkahs and his men."

The memorial of Marshal Davoust, in defence of his conduct whilst Commander in Chief of the 32d Military Division, has been lately published, the principal heads of which will be found in our present number. If the unsupported assertions of this despotic Tyrant be believed, we shall find him the victim of imperious necessity in every instance, and compelled by the circumstances of his situation to resort to the devastation and plunder of which he has been accused.

BENGAL.

Calcutta Gazette, March 9.

In addition to the short description of the operations leading to the fall of Ramgur, contained in our extra paper of Tuesday, we have now the pleasure to submit the following correct relation:--On the night of the 11th, the detachment posted in front of that fortress was augmented by two companies of Infantry, under Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Oliver, a company of Pioneers, under Captain Baines, and about 1200 Irregulars, under Lieutenant Murray. About four in the morning of the 12th, a party of Irregulars, headed by Lieutenant Lawtie, of Engineers, and Lieutenant Murray, began to ascend the hill of Ramgur, and without opposition, took possession of the heights between Ramgur and the fort of Jujoura, at day-break. Jujoura or Sheojoura is situated on a mountain, apparently about a mile to the East of Ramgur. Soon after sun-rise, the Goorkhas commenced a fire from the only gun of large calibre in the fort, but with little, if any effect. A part of the garrison likewise sallied out, and concealing themselves behind the rocks and walls fired on the assailants. About midday, the Cantonments immediately under their fire, were observed to be in a blaze; they having determined to destroy them, lest they should afford shelter to our troops. Three companies of sepoys were now sent up with a 6-pounder and two 5½-inch mortars, for which a battery was erected within 3 or 400 yards of the fort. It was at first hoped that by

throwing in shells, the garrison would be obliged to surrender; but on the failure of this scheme, the 18-pounders were ordered up. These were dragged up a steep and almost inaccessible path in the short space of three days; and in the afternoon of the 15th began to play on Ramgur. Their effect was immediate; not 50 shot had been fired before the breastwork facing that part of the wall which it was intended to breach, fell and silenced the enemy's gun, which it buried in rubbish. Parties of irregulars were now stationed all round the fort to prevent the escape of the besieged, and cut off their supplies of water. Some shells were also thrown into the fort. The battery recommenced playing next day; and before the afternoon, half the outer-wall was knocked down and the inner walls much shaken. The garrison now begged a parley, and agreed to capitulate on the following terms. They were to be allowed to march out, with their arms and colours, and join the Cazy Umeer Singh in Malown, or proceed whither they pleased. Their two guns were to be sent after them. They delivered up the fort at sunset; and marched out 150 in number. It was now plain, that had these terms been refused, and a storm been resorted to, our loss must have been great, from the natural strength of the hill on which the fort is situated, and its being accessible only on one side. The dimensions of the fort, are as nearly as could be calculated 90 feet by 70, within the walls. It has five bastions. Its walls are between 40 and 50 feet high, and exceedingly thick; the outer one, being four feet in diameter and the inner ones three. There were three walls to the side on which our cannon played, and two to the others. During the siege, none of our regular troops suffered; one or two casualties happened among the Irregulars. The enemy suffered no loss, 398 18-pound shot were expended.

Next forenoon, the garrison of Jujoura, amounting to 200 men, evacuated that place; having been granted the same terms with those of Ramgur.

The effect of these successes is already marked. The Bellaspore Rajah has become our Ally, and now supplies Colonel Arnold and Lieutenant Ross with provisions. It is likewise added that the Cazy's principal assistant has left him, and that he is now so straitened by Colonel Ochterlony's skilful arrangements, that he must very soon either fight or surrender.

Our accounts from Nahu extend to the 17th ultimo. The detachment posted on the Nounce Hill was joined on the 12th, by the Light Battalion under Major Dear. The detachment now consisted of 1 Battalion 6th, 1 Battalion 26th, and the Light Battalion, with a large body of Irregulars, the whole under Major Ludlow's command; and advanced to the top of the Black Mountain, which lies about a mile and a half West of Jytuck, and within 8 or 900 yards of the stockades attacked by Major Ludlow on the 27th December. With this force were 2 Hill Howitzers, one 8-inch mortar, and two 6-pounders. The Pioneers were busily engaged in making a road on the face of the hill; and the Engineer and Artillery Officers were present to render their assistance. On the 14th, Bulbudder Singh got into the fort of Jytuck, with 500 armed men and 1000 bearers, carrying provision and ammunition. The enemy was occupied during the 15th, in erecting a stockade on the Peacock hill, attacked by Major Richard's column on the 27th December. On the 18th, a battery was finished for two 6-pounders, two 4½ howitzers, and two 8-inch mortars. Orders had likewise been received at Nahu, to send up four 5½-inch mortars to complete the battery. I would open on the 18th, at 600 yards distance on a stockade and breastwork, three quarters of a mile short of the fort.--A Battalion of the 15th Native Infantry, was daily expected in camp. The whole force would then consist of His Majesty's 53d, 1st Battalion 6th Native Infantry, 1st Battalion 13th Native Infantry, 1st Battalion 15th Native Infantry, 2d Battalion 26th Native Infantry, 1st and 2d Battalion 27th Native Infantry; the Light Battalion; and 3000 irregulars under Lieutenant Young, 13th Native Infantry.

The snow which fell on the 8th and 9th had melted, and the weather was again serene, with frost every night. To the Sepoys a seer of flour was daily served out gratis; and they bore the cold with fortitude and cheerfulness.

Several accounts have already appeared of the engagement between a small body of the army stationed on the Chumparun frontier, and the enemy on the 20th ultimo, and it may perhaps be superfluous to add to them. But as the repetition of gratifying intelligence is not an unpleasant task, we shall be excused for giving a short detail of a very brilliant affair, the result of which is the more pleasing, as it was accompanied by very little loss on our part. On the morning of that day, Lieutenant Pickersgill, the officer in charge of the intelligence department, went out to survey in front of the British Camp, accompanied by his usual guard, a Jumadar's

had proceeded about eight or nine miles, he approached a village named Peraree, towards which he sent four horsemen to observe if it was beset by the enemy. At one moment about 20 shots were fired upon them, and they retired, having first set fire to the village. About 400 of the enemy now appeared, and Lieutenant Pickersgill took a position upon a tank, from which he could observe their motions. He immediately sent intelligence of his situation to camp; but fortunately the firing had been previously heard there, and the whole of the Irregular horse about 100 in number, under Cornet Hearsey, dispatched to his assistance. These were accompanied by a number of officers anxious to share in the business. When this reinforcement arrived, the enemy were moving on the opposite side of a nulla, apparently with the design of retiring. The main body of the horse were now posted behind the bank of the tank, which concealed them from the view of their enemy. Here it was at first intended, that the party should remain until the arrival of a body of Infantry, which had been ordered to follow the horse; but a few troopers having advanced and fired the village in several places; the enemy was induced to commence the attack. Having sent a party to the village, their main body advanced to the tank. The horse kept concealed as long as possible, and then filing between the two divisions of the enemy, got between them and the forest. When the enemy reached the ground, which the horse had left, they observed the pikets rapidly pushing forward, and instantly began to retreat in great alarm and confusion. But it was now too late; for the horse led on by the officers, broke in upon them in all directions, and cut them up almost without resistance. Before the coming up of the infantry the business was over; 100 of the enemy lay dead on the field, and 57 were taking prisoners, of whom 19 were wounded. The remainder escaped by flying across a deep nulla, over which the troopers could not follow them. The commander of the enemy Bhowanee Dhut Thapa, defended himself with great bravery, and was overpowered by numbers, after having killed one horseman and wounded several others. His body was brought into camp, and afterwards delivered up to the enemy, four prisoners being released to carry it away to Ruttunpoor. The enemy were armed with matchlocks, bows and kookeris. The conduct of the officers engaged in this affair is spoken of with admiration. Where all nobly exerted themselves, it would be invidious to particularise individuals; yet we cannot refrain from recording the gallant behaviour of Lieutenant Wilson and Ensign Patton, who charged at the head of the column, and were constantly in the centre of their opponents. The former, after cutting down several persons, received a sword cut which cleft his cap, and was slightly wounded in the head and knee. His horse was wounded in six places. Ensign Wilson, after killing two of the enemy, broke his sword on the head of a third.—The affair was finished about four in the afternoon. Colonel Dick, who had come up with the Piquets, advanced to the skirts of the forest, and having burnt 11 villages, returned to camp about 10 P. M. The effect produced on the minds of the enemy by this disaster, may be judged when it is known that from the day on which it happened until the 1st instant, not a single Goorkha was seen without the forest. We subjoin Colonel Dick's order upon the occasion.

“Camp, Mg. Orders, 21st February.
“The Commanding Officer was much gratified by the cheerfulness with which the troops sustained the fatigue, arising from, and the zeal and alacrity they displayed in, the movements of yesterday, to meet and discomfit the enemy near the village of Peeraree, and at the same time that he begs their acceptance of his best thanks, for their earnest endeavours, with which they strove to meet his wishes to that effect, he has much satisfaction in remarking, that he is perfectly satisfied, if occasion had called forth more serious exertions of the services of the Artillery and Infantry, their conduct in all other respects would have been equally exemplary, and deserving of his approbation.
“The judicious conduct of Lieutenant Pickersgill, when his small escort was attacked, in keeping the enemy in play, till the arrival of reinforcements, and the judgment he shewed in encouraging them to venture to a distance from the jungle and forest, are very creditable to the character of that active and indefatigable Officer; and it is but an act of justice in the Lieutenant Colonel to notice, that in the repeated charges, which were made upon the enemy, until they were completely routed and dispersed by the Irregular Cavalry under the command of Lieutenant Hearsey, the bravery of that gallant and zealous Officer, as well as of Lieutenant Wilson and Ensign Patton, of the 2d Battalion 25th Native Infantry, by whom he was so ably and vigorously supported, was extremely conspicuous, and gained the admiration of all who had the grateful pleasure of witnessing the strong

proofs which those young Officers gave of a most determined anxiety to uphold the honor of the British arms.
“The General and Brigade Staff, viz. Major Casement, Deputy Quarter Master General; Captain Watson, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Stewart, Deputy Paymaster; Captain Tickle, Field Engineer; Captain Goad, Major of Brigade; and Lieutenant Applin, Brigade Quarter Master; and several Officers, who were present, and distinguished themselves by their exertions, do not require to be told, that he is fully sensible of the cordial assistance he experienced from them throughout the day, but on an occasion on which every Officer present seems to have been actuated, but by one desire, that of bringing the business, in which they were engaged, to a successful and honourable issue, the further mention of the names of individuals would be superfluous.”
Major General George Wood arrived in camp on the 21st, and was received with the customary salute. The army was preparing to advance, but had not been joined by His Majesty's 17th or 14th Regiment.
In front of Barugurhee, every thing remained quiet. It was however believed, that the chief, recently in command of the Goorkha camp at Soophue, had been removed on a charge of backwardness to attack Captain Roughsedge; and succeeded by the renowned General Bheem Sen.
Our latest letters from the Goruckpore frontier mention, that General J. S. Wood, was moving towards Menaree, near which the enemy lay in great force. The 8th Regiment Native Cavalry joined this division on the 28th ultimo.
We have advices of the 22d ultimo, from Lohargong, at which period every thing was quiet in that quarter.
The private advices from the armies in the field during the last week, have been entirely devoid of interest. On the north-west frontier, nothing has occurred worthy of mention, if we except the investment of Taraghur, by the detachment under Colonel Cooper lately employed against the fort of Ramghur. And the siege of Jeytuck continues delayed, by the difficulties which opposed the progress of the heavy artillery.
On the 17th current, Major-General J. S. Wood's army was encamped near Bansey, and in the course of a few days was expected to march back to Lotun. It was rumoured at Goruckpore, that the enemy had been compelled by the unhealthiness of the climate, to abandon all his strong-holds in the neighbourhood of Butwal.
The 8th Regiment of Native Cavalry was at Goruckpore, from whence they were expected to march on the 18th instant to Bettiah. His Majesty's 67th Regiment of Foot, and a body of 700 Irregular Horse under Captain Baddely, were also shortly expected at the former place.—General Wood, in his late incursion into the enemy's country, is said to have laid waste the whole Terahee, where not a Goorkha was any longer to be seen, up to the very foot of the hills. Large depots, it is stated, were found in some places. And it was estimated, that nearly 300,000 maunds in all of grain had been destroyed, and upwards of 150 villages burnt by our troops.
The Goorkhas had abandoned their stockaded position at Janickpoor, on the approach of Major-General George Wood's force. That part of the frontier was thus completely swept of the enemy. And General Wood was expected to quit Janickpoor again on the morning of the 16th current, on his return to join the main body of his army left under the command of Colonel Hardyman. The junction of these two divisions was expected to take place, about the 23d or 24th current.—The Europeans, it was reported, would be sent into quarters at Dinapore, and Ghazee-pore, for the hot season.
Colonel Gregory's detachment had arrived in the neighbourhood of Janickpoor, where they would probably remain in charge of the fort and stockade. Two companies of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, under Major O'Holloran, were expected shortly to join the detachment.
It was rumoured in town on Saturday, but we know not exactly on what authority, that Goorkha Vakeels had passed through General George Wood's camp, on their way to the head-quarters of the Governor General.
A late letter from Purneah, contains the following paragraph. “Poor Tichbourne is killed by the Morungers. They made him sit down, and split his head through with a tulwar, then cut him across the breast, and threw his body into a nullah. I should have shared the same fate, had I remained a few days longer in the Morung.—Our troops in this quarter begin now to muster strong.”
The Right Hon'ble the Governor General, his family and suite, arrived on the 10th instant at Futtyghur, were his Lordship proposes to take up his residence during the ensuing hot season.

MADRAS.

MADRAS GAZETTE,

FEBRUARY 11, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The army of this presidency being ordered into the field under the personal command of his excellency the commander in chief; the right honorable the governor in council is pleased to direct, that the following field appointments shall take place.
Major-general Ross Lang, of the Honorable Company's service, to be an extra major general on the staff; and major-generals Hare and Lang, to serve with the army in the field.
Captain Fraser of the 18th regiment of native infantry, and lieutenant Crewe of the 25th regiment of native infantry, to be assistants adjutant general; and lieutenants Swanton and Cameron of the 12th regiment of native infantry, to be assistants quarter master general, under the regulations for the department of the quarter master general of the army.
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
Major D. Hoviland to be commanding engineer in the field, with the following officers of engineers attached.
Lieutenants Mackintosh and C. C. Nattes; and lieutenant Sim, as adjutant.
ARTILLERY.
Lieutenant-colonel Freese to be commandant.
Captain Burton to be major of brigade.
ORDNANCE AND STORES.
Lieutenant-colonel Dalrymple of the artillery, to be commissary general of ordnance and stores.
Major Blair of the artillery, to be deputy commissary general.
Captain Cleaveland of the artillery, to be assistant commissary general.
MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.
A Boswell, esq. to be surgeon general.
Messrs. surgeons Annesley and J. H. Jones, and Messrs. assistant surgeons Williams and Richards, and two other assistant surgeons, to be hereafter named,—to be medical staff.
Lieutenant-colonel Thompson of the Madras European regiment, to be pay-master to the army in the field.
Captain F. P. Stewart of the 14th regiment of native infantry, to be deputy judge advocate general.
Major Otto, to be Persian interpreter.
Captain Dalrymple of His Majesty's 80th regt. to be post master.
Captain Wilson of the 14th regiment of native infantry, to be baggage master.
Lieutenant Foote of the 7th regiment of native infantry to be muster master.
Serjeant John O'Brien of the horse artillery, to be provost martial.
PERSONAL STAFF.
Lieut. Wood of His Majesty's 2d or Queen's royal regiment, to be private secretary to his Excellency the commander in chief in the field.
Lieut. Sir John Gordon, Bart. of His Majesty's 22d regiment of dragoons, to be an additional aide de-camp to His Excellency in the field.
Lieut. Spry of the 21st regt. of nat. inf. to be aide de-camp to major general Lang.
Col. Forbes, commanding the troops in Malabar and Canars, and col. Marriott, commanding the garrison and Cantonment of Bangalore, are placed at the disposal of the commander in chief for field service.
The Cantonment of Wallajabbad will cease to be a Government command from this date.
Captain William Stone of the 24th regt. of nat. inf. at present attached to the British envoy at Goa, is permitted, in compliance with his request, to join his corps under order for field service.
The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint major Sutherland Macdonald of the 18th regt. of nat. inf. to succeed Mr. Cherry as military paymaster and paymaster of extraordinaries at the presidency. Major Macdonald will receive charge of the office at the close of the present month.
The following appointments will take place. Major General Wetherall to conduct the details of the army at the presidency, during the absence of the commander in chief in the field.
Colonel Webber of the native infantry, to command the forces in Mysore, until further orders.
Colonel O'Reilly of the nat. inf. to command the center division of the army, until further orders.
Colonel Simons of the nat. inf. to command the garrison and cantonment of Bangalore, until further orders.
Lieutenant Colonel Pierce of the nat. infantry, to command the troops in Malabar and Canars, until further orders.
Lieutenant Colonel Lewis of the 2d regiment of native cavalry, to command the cantonment of Arcot.

“Captain Hall of the 15th regt. of nat. inf. to act as Brigade Major, of the centre division of the army, during the absence of lieutenant Crewe on field service.
Lieutenant Fenwick of the Madras European regiment, to act as brigade major to the cantonment of Bangalore, during the absence of captain King on field service.
Lieutenant Page of the 8th regt. of nat. inf. to act as brigade major to the southern division of the army, during the absence of lieutenant Johnson, to proceed on field service.
Cornet Barlow of the 1st regt. of nat. cavalry, and Lieut. Lang of His M's 86th regt. of foot, are appointed extra aides-de-camp to major general Hare and major general Lang respectively, without allowances.

MADRAS GAZETTE,

FEBRUARY 18, 1815.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. W. O. Shakespeare, judge and magistrate in the zillah of Madura.
Mr. Charles Fullerton, assistant judge in the zillah of Madura.
Mr. W. A. Fraser, register to the zallah court at Masulipatam.
Mr. J. A. Dalzell, register to the zillah court at Guntoor.
Lieut. col. Boles, 7th to the 15th regt. 2d bat.
— Welsh, 15th to the 7th do. 2d do.
Ensign M'Farlane of the 5th regiment native infantry, will relieve lieutenant Newall as a member of the clothing committee.
Lieutenant Felix Robson, of the 16th regiment native infantry, is appointed to the 1st battalion pioneers, vice Stewart, permitted to the resign, and is posted to the 1st battalion.
Lieutenant H. Walker, of the 10th regiment native infantry, is permitted to do duty with 1st battalion 3d regiment or Pallamcottah light infantry, until further orders.
Captain Davis, 25th regiment N. I. late paymaster in the ceded districts, has leave of absence from his corps until further orders, for the purpose of adjusting his accounts.
Lieutenant Clements 2d battalion 9th regiment, will join and do duty with the 1st battalion 14th regiment, until and on opportunity offers for him to join his corps.
Captain Bye, of the 3d native veteran battalion is appointed to the 2d native veteran battalion, and to take charge of the detail at Ougale, Lieut. Cecil is ordered to the Carnatic European veteran battalion, and will join the head quarters.
Lieutenant Richardson, of the 1st battalion pioneers, is in consequence of continued ill health, permitted to join his corps.
Lieutenant C. F. Smith, of the 8th regiment N. I. is appointed to the pioneers, vice Richardson, and is posted to the 1st battalion.

MADRAS GAZETTE,

FEBRUARY 25, 1815.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Warrant of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, communicated to the Government by the Honorable the Court of Directors.
In the name and on the Behalf of His Majesty.
GEORGE P. R.
George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.
Whereas it hath been represented unto us, that doubts have arisen with regard to the Rank and Precedence amongst Persons holding appointments in the East Indies:—In order to fix the same and prevent all disputes, we do hereby declare, and it is our will and pleasure, that the following rules be observed with respect to the rank and precedence of persons hereafter named, viz.
The Governor General.
The Vice President, or Governor General for the time being.
The Governor of Madras, for the time being.
The Governor of Bombay, for the time being.
The Chief Justices of Bengal and Madras.
The Bishop of Calcutta.
The Members of the Council, according to their situations in the Council of their respective Presidencies.
The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Judicature.
(Continued in the Supplement.)
Printed by A. H. HURST, at the

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1815.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

The Recorder of Bombay.
The Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Naval forces, and the Commander in Chief of the army at the several Presidencies, according to relative rank in their respective services.

Military and Naval Officers, above the rank of Major General.

All other Persons to take place according to what shall appear to have been the general usage of the several Presidencies.

The Archdeacons to be considered as next in rank to the Senior Merchants.

All Ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective Husbands, with the exception of Ladies having precedence in England, who are to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence, after the Wives of the Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, the thirty-first day of May 1814, in the fifty-fourth year of our Reign.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

Warrant declaring the rank and precedence of Persons holding appointments in the East Indies.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

D. HILL,

Secretary to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
February 18, 1815.

CEYLON.

[From the Ceylon Govt. Gazette, Feb 1.]

Head Quarters, Colombo, Jan. 31, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander of the Forces has pleasure in expressing his satisfaction at the report he has received from major Hook, Commanding the 1st division, dated the 19th inst. of his march from Hitty Bulla to Attiapitta, in the four Korles, and of his passage of the Maha Oye which lay in his route, and where the enemy were posted behind a battery, and from which after a few shots had been fired by them they were driven, by a detachment, commanded by lieutenant Foulstone of the 1st Ceylon, who forded the stream, and who would have acquired honour from their gallantry had the enemy waited their attack; to major Hook and the troops under his command, and to lieutenant Foulstone, the lieutenant general has to return his thanks, for the zeal and spirit they manifest on every occasion—which praise is equally due to every division of the army.—By this forward movement of major Hook's division, the whole of the four Korles is covered, from the further depredations of the troops, and adherents of the King of Kandy.

The Commander of the Forces, also has particularly to make his acknowledgements to captain De Bussche and the corps under his command, for the unwearied exertions shewn by them in their march to Wessinawe, in the 7th Korles; near this place on the morning of the 29th, the advance under the command of lieutenant Mylius of the 1st Ceylon, after a pursuit of some miles, came up with a body of armed Kandians at the village of Polpalite, who having stood their ground and fired on lieutenant Mylius's party, the fire was returned, when six of the enemy were killed, and several are said to have been wounded; 2 gingals, 5 firelocks, and a number of spears bows and arrows, were taken. Captain De Bussche with the remainder of this corps put to flight a body of the enemy, posted in the king's garden, near Wissanawe, who left behind them the carriage of a 3-pounder gun, a musket, some powder and balls, and a quantity of paddy, captain De Bussche's movement will immediately free the 7th Korles from the presence of hostile Kandians; a detachment sent by captain De Bussche to Allowtotie, had brought in 15 prisoners, and 4 muskets.

R. BROWNRIGG,

Act. Dept. Ajdt. Gen.

Head-Quarters, —Colombo, Feb. 1, 1815.
GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander of the Forces publishes for the information of the army, extract from a report received this day from major Hook, commanding the 1st division, detailing a well planned enterprise.

The lieutenant general cordially concurs in the approbation so justly bestowed by major Hook, on the Officers and troops concerned.

Extract of a letter from major Hook, addressed to the Deputy Adjutant General, dated Gannethene, 31st January, 1815, 5 A. M.

"I have to request you will do me the honor to submit for the information of His Excellency, the following statement which has called for my highest approbation, for the promptitude and zeal with which the whole was executed.

"Having received information that a post at the distance of two miles, was commanded by three men of rank, in the Kandian service, I determined at 11 o'clock P. M. to surprise them.

"I made known my plan to captain Parker and lieutenant Reed; I selected 20 men from the 1st Ceylon, and an equal number from the 2d, equipped in the lightest manner; and on the rising of the moon last night this party marched on the right bank of the Hingolle Oye, with that secrecy which completely enabled them to succeed in surprising the whole.

"Thirty were instantly put to the bayonet, only three prisoners brought in with 20 stand of the best arms we have yet seen.

"The chiefs who commanded the post had retired early in the evening, higher up the Balanie mountains.

"My principal object was to strike terror, and shew that the severest fate would attend such as bore arms against us while it is generally known that no molestation will be offered to those who retire to their homes—as no particular information can be obtained from the three prisoners, I shall liberate them, to spread the effects of our night's enterprise, after fully explaining the object of the English Government in taking arms."

ROBT. J. BROWNRIGG,
Act. Dept. Ajdt. Gen.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by the Gen. Staff, intends leaving Colombo this evening, for the purpose of assuming the personal command of the army in the field. We are happy to find, that the operations of the campaign, as far as they have yet extended, have been followed with very encouraging success, and we confidently trust, that we shall in our next week's paper, have the pleasure of announcing the entrance of His Excellency into the capital of Kandy.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

It having been represented to Government, that the dhoneyes and small craft which usually trade between the Coast of India and Ceylon, are prevented from frequenting our ports, from the fears of the native merchants and crews of such vessel, that on their arrival they may be pressed, and sent to serve as coolies with the army-employed in the Kandian territory; notice is hereby given, that no native merchants or persons engaged in trade, or their servants or the crews of dhoneyes, or other vessels trading to this Island, from the Continent of India, will be pressed to serve as coolies, or be molested in any way, so long as they peaceably conduct themselves, and that to all such as may wish it, the Master Attendants of the several ports are hereby authorized to grant passports to exempt them from any call to serve with the army in the field.

By His Excellency's Command.
(Signed) J. RODNEY, Chief Sec. to Govt.
Colombo, Feb. 1, 1815.

FEBRUARY 8, 1815.

HEAD QUARTERS, ATTIPITIYA, FEB. 5, 1815.
GENERAL ORDERS.

The 2d division, commanded by lieutenant colonel O'Connell, having taken possession with its advance, directed by major Moffatt, on the 2d instant, of the important and almost inaccessible Pass in Balani Mountain, and

major Hook at the head of the 1st division, having on the morning of the 3d instant, possessed himself of the Fort of Galgederah and Garriagamme in the same chain of mountains, the enterprize of both divisions, having been effected without loss, the enemy flying at their approach and leaving in the Fort of Galgederah the carriages of three 1-pounder guns, and in that of Garriagamme two 1-pounder iron guns, mounted on good carriages, with some ammunition and two gingals in good order.

The commander of the forces has to express his admiration at the spirit of gallantry and perseverance displayed by the officers and troops concerned in obtaining these important advantages, and the lieutenant general desires that lieutenant colonel O'Connell, major Moffatt, major Hook, and all the officers and troops concerned, will accept his cordial acknowledgements. In particular he has pleasure in noticing the zeal and talent of lieutenant Robertson of the royal artillery, and the firmness of lieutenant Davies of the 2d Ceylon, who major Hook commends in terms of much praise.

Captain James, 4th Ceylon regiment, is appointed a temporary assistant commissary general, and is to remain stationed at Point de Galle.

Captain Pyke, 73d regiment, is to have the command and general superintendence of the three Posts of Matamagodde, Kokanaville and Hettymoelle, which have been established between Ruanwelle and Ganitheyne, stationing himself at the centre depot of Kokanaville.
Feb. 6, 1815.

Lieut. Lyttleton, 73d regt. is appointed a Deputy Commissary General, to be stationed at Ruanwelle, where he will also continue to do his duty with the detachment of his regt. at that place.

Lieut. Ostheyden, 2d Ceylon regiment, is appointed a deputy assistant commissary general to be stationed at Cornegalle in the 7th Korles, and to command the detachment at that place.

(Signed) R. J. BROWNRIGG,
Act. Dept. Ajdt. Gen.
Deputy Adjutant General's Office,
Colombo, Feb. 8, 1815.
A True Copy,
G. MINDER, 2d Lieut. 3d. Ceylon Regt.

EUROPE.

QUERIES FOR QUIDNUNC.

THE MATRIMONIAL DISAPPOINTMENT.

The matrimonial negotiation between the Princess Charlotte and the Hereditary Prince of Orange was broken off in consequence of the refusal of the Lady to reside in Holland.—*Vide in the Daily Papers*

The Prince Regent's friends say he did not want her to reside in Holland.

The Princess did not wish to reside in Holland.

The Dutch did not want her to reside in Holland.

The Prince of Orange did not want her to reside in Holland.

The People of England did not want her to reside in Holland.

QUIRE.—Who wanted her Royal Highness to reside in Holland?

THE FIRE-WORKS.

The Prince Regent, it is said, takes no interest in the fire-works.

Colonel Congreve says he is tired of the fire-works.

The Workmen curse the fire-works.

The Public grumble at the fire-works.

Nobody likes the fire-works.

QUIRE.—Who ordered the fire-works?

THE SERPENTINE FLEET.

The Lords of the Admiralty disown the Serpentine Fleet.

Mr. Croker will not correspond with it.

No Admiral in the Navy commands it.

No Naval Captain will have any thing to do with it.

Nobody fears it.

No enemy will encounter it.

QUIRE.—Who ordered the Serpentine Fleet?

THE DOWNFALL OF BONAPARTE.

Who destroyed Bonaparte?

The English say the Duke of Wellington did it.

The Austrians say Prince Schwartzenberg did it.

The Russians say Platoff did it.

The Prussians say Blucher did it.

The winter of 1812 says it did it.

The Bourbons say they did it.

QUIRE.—Who did it?

July 15.

I ASK.

THE GHOST OF LORD NELSON.

There is an *old Lady*, we understand, who is perfectly convinced she saw, a few days ago, the apparition of this wonderful man. She was sitting down by the wall in Kensington-gardens, which overhangs the Serpentine River, when she saw the figure of this great Naval Officer distinctly before her, as in life, full dressed, and with all his orders.

He appeared to her in deep thought, surveying the collected fleet on the Serpentine River; and, from the martial fire which shot across his countenance, she imagined, he thought it the fleet of an enemy. Twice he moved forward, and put his hand to his heart, and then retiring as in doubt. He threw his eyes upwards, and disappeared. On the whole he had the air of a man much disturbed.

Whether the *old Lady* (who is very confident in her story) has been deceived in her vision, or the very novel appearance of a fleet in the heart of the metropolis, has really disturbed the slumber of this great man, who was ever watchful over the naval interests of Great Britain, must remain matter of doubt; without some more intelligent and curious person will himself "take the watch," and verify what he may see, saying, as we solemnly do—

"Rest, perturbed Spirit, rest."

Nothing can more strikingly display the bad taste of the times than the present appearance of the Parks, the elegant simplicity and rural retirement of which are now destroyed by their conversion into carpenters' work shops, covered with chips, rubbish and rags.

When the *rocket works* in the Parks are finished, we fancy that Mr. Congreve's estimate of 15,000*l.* will be found a mere *squib*.

The Cows, the Crows, the Swans, and the Politicians, have all fled the once peaceful domains of the Parks; and the only voices now heard, are those of Nurses, threatening to give the unruly little Children to the Carpenters to cut their heads off.

The Navy List of the month of July will be found very defective. It does not contain the name of any one ship, Admiral or Captain, belonging to the Grand Serpentine Fleet, now moored in Hyde Park.

Report states that the *scurvy* has broken out in the Serpentine fleet. A large supply of vegetables has been ordered in consequence from Covent Garden; but some Doctors, sent down specially by the Board of Admiralty, report that it is only a sort of *sea-sickness*.

Green Park.—From the diminished state of the cows in this Park, it is imagined they have no taste for fireworks, would it not be advisable if Sir William Congreve took them down to Woolwich for a fortnight, to remove their taste for grass? Or if any of the descendants of Powel, the *fire-eater* be alive, they might be taken under their tuition.

We understand, amongst the numerous classes which have benefitted by the late festivals, none have been so materially advantaged as that "antient and respectable body" the *pick-pockets* of the United Kingdom. Some of the most industrious of them, reckon upon retiring from business entirely after the fireworks are over, and the fleet in Hyde Park has finished its engagement.

Extraordinary attempt.—It is said an attempt was made a few nights ago, by four footpads, to carry off the fleet in the Serpentine River, which they would have effected, but for the barking of a large Newfoundland dog, which Mr. Croker, of the Admiralty, had fortunately sent down a few days before, as a guard; as the fleet had nothing valuable on board, it is suspected they were Foreigners, jealous of our naval splendour.

The bridge, now erecting over the canal in St. James's Park, and which is of most elegant construction, will remain, it is said, after the fireworks are over, to shorten the passage for the cows from one side of the Park to the other. This will be turning it to a good account.

There was a very hot press upon the river on Monday night, when several useful bands were picked up for the Serpentine fleet. They consisted of *loose fish*, attracted by the boat race.

We understand it is the intention of Government to salt the Serpentine, and call it in future the *Mediterranean Sea*. It is certainly as well entitled to that name as any other piece of water in the world, being entirely surrounded with land. It is probable, however, from the *bloody deeds* of which it will shortly be the scene, that ministers may change their minds, and denominate it the *Red Sea*.

The *Nelson*, of 110 guns, moored near Kensington Gardens, was upset on Monday night. This dreadful accident, by which every soul on board perished, is attributed to a *water rat*, which was seen swimming along side just before she went over.

The *Green Park*.—A sentinel on duty there being asked what he was placed there to do, replied "he was put there to keep the cows from eating the fireworks."

THE BRITISH PRESS,—AUG. 10.

JUBILEE FAIR CONCLUDED.

The petition dispatched by the members of Jubilee Fair to the office of the Secretary of State, not having produced any termination in their favour, General Townshend and his corps of body guards, proceeded to the scene of action yesterday morning for the purpose of at once dislodging the forces which had taken possession of the Park. The enemy were taken by surprise, and were for the most part wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, when the General approached. The clang of falling poles and overturning gingerbread, however, soon awoke them to a sense of their danger, but no previous plan of defence having been arranged, the route soon became general, and in a short time confusion and dismay reigned triumphant throughout the fair. In vain did the hosts pray for quarters; they had already been warned to depart without effect, and now their ejection was carried on without either ceremony or delicacy.

In one place was seen a military magazine of guns, swords, drums, and trumpets, scattered in all directions, while in another all the apparatus of a milliner's warehouse was exhibited in equal disorder. In the provision department, too, as little good order prevailed; bread fell most surprisingly, and all descriptions of liquids flowed in copious streams over the thirsty earth. Nothing, in fact, could exceed the sudden and alarming sensation which arose in the breasts of the suttlers. The only resistance which was made to the general havoc, was by a few journeymen printers, who having established a Jubilee Office, considered their honour concerned in preserving the Liberty of the Press. In spite of their squibs and literary puffs, however, they shared the general fate of the Commonwealth, and were swept with rigour from their ground, and at six o'clock last evening, there was not a single pole standing as a memento of this so lately singular and amusing exhibition. Great complaints are made by those who have suffered by this quick removal, but upon the whole, few have cause to complain of their general success, and some do not hesitate honestly to admit that they have had, to use a technical phrase, "a very goor fair."

Among other novelties with which the visitors were amused on Monday was, the ducking of a pick-pocket, who happened, unfortunately, to be caught diving into the pocket of a publican, and removing from thence a tobacco-box, containing sundry bank-notes. It was at first resolved to consign this gentleman to the hands of the Police, but upon reconsideration, it was thought degrading to an assembly of such dignity and magnitude, to trust to others for that justice which they had it in their own power to obtain. As it was considered indecorous, however, to act with precipitation, and as the ordinary law of the land required a Trial by Jury before an offender be deemed guilty, it was determined to give the unfortunate prig every advantage to which he would be entitled, had it been his lot to be detected in more elevated society. A summary Court was, con-

sequently summoned, in the ball-room attached to the "Wellington Tavern." There being no person present in the Commission, a respectable-looking coal-heaver was voted into the chair, and, having been accommodated with a sheep-skin, which he tied over his head as a wig, he assumed the functions of his office with every necessary solemnity. A Special Jury was then called, and sworn, upon a brick-bat, "to well and truly try, and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lord the People, and the Prisoner at the Bar." The Prisoner, for security, in consequence of the want of those trinkets with which criminals are decorated at more august Courts, was placed in a sack, the top of which was tied round his neck; and thus he waited, in trembling anxiety, the result of his trial. The Prosecutor, having taken the usual oath, proceeded to give evidence of the crime imputed to the Prisoner, and, having been corroborated in the testimony by the statement of several other persons, who, although they were not present, were yet convinced of the Prisoner's guilt, the Learned Judge, summed up the evidence, and, d—g his eyes, said, there could be no hesitation in pronouncing the culprit guilty.—The Jury unanimously agreed in his Lordship's judgment, and sentence was pronounced forthwith.—His Lordship immediately addressed the sinner, in the following words:—"Do y'see, Mr. Prig, you have been found guilty by a very honest Jury. It is my duty to pass sentence of condemnation; and, as I am more merciful than any of my Learned Brothers, in another place, I only order you to be ducked, in the Serpentine River, without delay."—This sentence was hailed with universal satisfaction, and the offender was dragged—for his confinement would not permit him the use of his legs to walk—to the aforesaid River, into which he was hurled, without mercy, many of the executioners, in the plenitude of their zeal, sousing themselves up to their necks, for the sake of giving him the full measure of his punishment. After this ceremony was performed, they suffered the unfortunate delinquent to crawl off, which he did in a plight so woeful, that there is little fear of his visiting the scene of his disgrace for some time to come.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

We have some letters from Hamburg, by which we learn that the professions of the Russian Government to evacuate that city, have not been fully carried into execution, and the citizens are very apprehensive that they will be burdened with a Russian garrison for a considerable time longer.

Proposals, it is said, are to be made to acquire the same concessions for the trade of Gibraltar.

"FRANKFORT, DEC. 21.

"Letters from Vienna of the 15th, coming from a good source, announce that the Sovereigns are now agreed upon the great questions of Poland and Saxony. Russia restores to Prussia a part of Poland containing 1,500,000 inhabitants, and exchanges another part for some of the Austrian possessions in Poland. By means of these arrangements the king of Saxony recovers his dominion. If these accounts are confirmed, it may be hoped the business of the Congress will now advance rapidly.

VIENNA, DEC. 8.

The French Ambassadors have, it is said, complained of some German papers, which seek to make the French nation odious.

Belgium is said to have caused great difficulties in the proceedings of the Congress.

The States will not be introduced in Holstein, which Duchy will still be governed by the King of Denmark, with the same sovereign power as the other Danish dominions.

VIENNA, DEC. 11.

The news that announced the journey of the King of Saxony to Vienna as certain, begins to die away, as well as that which gave us hopes of seeing here the King of Sardinia; and even at the Court of Duke Albert of Saxe Teschen, it is

denied, that the changes lately made in a part of the House had any view to the reception of the King of Saxony—the fate of this country is presumed to be decided.

It is quite certain, that since the 3d of this month the stay of the sovereigns has been prolonged for six weeks, it being judged, from the business to be done, that so much time would be requisite. Many an object now turns an unexpected side to the light, and though formerly imagined easy of discussion, presents its difficulties. Prince Talleyrand is said to be particularly happy at finding out such difficulties; but the good cause gains by all this, since that alone can be stable which has been examined on all sides. It is a mistake when people think that France acts quite for herself at the Congress, opposed to all the other powers, and without friends.

VIENNA, DEC. 14.

The fortress of Mentz seems to be in a state of siege by the Congress. Several powers claim the occupation of it, and it is not yet known to whom it will be surrendered. Bavaria insists upon retaining possession of it, and it was long supposed that she would be permitted to do so; but the Prussian ministers object. Other courts of Germany require that Mentz shall be declared a fortress of the Germanic Confederation; this forms an additional obstacle to the progress of the negotiations.

VIENNA, DEC. 26.

A report is spread but which we do not guarantee that the affairs of the Congress have assumed a tranquilizing character in the conferences of the 13th and 14th. It is said that the Ministers of Russia and Prussia have definitely acceded to the articles proposed by the Austrian Minister relative to the left bank of the Rhine, Poland and Saxony. This had occasioned the rumour of the sovereigns having fixed the day for their departure. It was on the 14th that Lord Castlereagh received dispatches from England which have smoothed the difficulties, particularly those which related to Saxony. They go so far as to say, that the Prince Regent in a private letter to the English ministers declares "That England would rather see some sacrifices in her German provinces than to see Saxony divided and her lawful sovereign despoiled." The same despatches are very amicable towards Austria. But how arrange the affairs of Italy?

VIENNA, DEC. 18.

It is affirmed that the Hamburg Deputies, who claimed at Paris the money taken by Davoust from the Bank, have returned with the following answer from the French Government:—"This restitution cannot be made, till it is proved that the contribution of 18 millions, imposed on the city by the late French Government, has been really paid." The affairs of Switzerland proceed rapidly in the committee.—It declared unanimously, at the very beginning, for retaining the nineteen Cantons.

MARSHAL DAVOUST.

The Memorial of Marshal Davoust, Prince of Eckmühl, addressed to the King, has just been published. It forms a pamphlet of 160 pages. The public opinion makes the most weighty charges against the Marshal. He begins thus—

"I have the honour to submit to the justice of your Majesty, a detailed account of my conduct. It will furnish a proof that I never made an improper use of the authority with which I was invested. I never abused the power confided to me; &c. not a single act of my government, in the 32d military division, can be deemed arbitrary; every thing was executed on my part in conformity to orders or decrees, the originals of which I have in my possession, and of which I lay copies before your Majesty.

"In the extensive commands with which I was charged, I may have injured the interest of individuals, but never rendered the French name odious by any act of my own motion; and, in the arduous circumstances under which I was placed, the honour of France, and the interest of the army, were invariably my guide.

"A heavy responsibility attached to me; (Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

I could have thrown upon the Government the odium of the rigorous measures of which I was the humble instrument; but I kept silence from a sense of duty and respect to the sovereign authority, to which that deference appeared to me to be due. Such are the principles which I have professed and acted upon.

"Nevertheless, Sire, I owe to France, to the army, and to myself, the duty of repelling an accusation which might tarnish a character employed in the service of some glorious Sovereigns.

"I demand an impartial trial,—I beg that my conduct may be investigated by the Marshals whom your Majesty shall be pleased to appoint.

"The Minister at War informs me, that your Majesty has received heavy complaints of the command which I had at Hamburg, and has directed me, on his part, to defend myself against the charges alledged against me.

"The principal are:—

1. For having ordered the cannon to be fired at the white flag, after having received positive information of the re-establishment of the Throne of the Bourbons.

2. For having abstracted the funds from the Bank of Hamburg; and

3. For having committed tyrannical acts which had a tendency to render the French name odious.

[The Marshal having answered in regular succession the Charges, we extract his observations on the second in preference, on account of the noise the transaction has made in foreign countries.]

"The charge of having carried off the property of the Bank, if separated from all the circumstances which constituted the necessity of that measure—divested of all the forms used in the seizure—and without referring to the documents which prove the regularity of the application of the funds, presents at first sight an act of violence, which nothing could justify. But the impartial man—the strict and enlightened judge, examines facts, weighs the circumstances, and while he deploras the evils that war occasions, sees only a necessary evil in the execution of a great measure, authorised by the laws of war, consecrated by precedent, and commanded by the most imperious of all laws, that of necessity. The charge, Sire, could not affect me so far as my personal interest is concerned; my character is too well known in France, in all the places, whither the fortune of the French arms has led me to admit even the most hostile of my enemies to raise a suspicion touching my morality. The charge can, therefore, only apply to the motives of the proceeding, the forms observed in the seizure of the property, and finally to the application of the funds.

"In the month of September, 1813, the Count De Chaban, Intendant General of the Finances, made known to me the difficulties of providing for the expences and services of the month of October and the end of the year 1813. On the 15th of the same month he addressed to me a fresh Report confirmed by a Budget, to make me sensible of the absolute necessity of finding means to meet the expences of the last quarter of that year, and the first quarter of the year 1814. He made me take notice, that from the end of the month of October he could not engage for any thing; and that he was bound to declare, that for subsistence, for the service of artillery, engineers, &c. he had no funds to afford any supply. Of the war contribution of 48 millions, only 10 millions had been collected, which had been sent to Dresden, for the service of the grand army. The 18th corps could not therefore derive any thing from this contribution, the collection of which had, moreover, been rendered impossible, by the flight of the inhabitants, most heavily assessed. In order to meet the necessities of the case, I wished at first to make use of the powers committed to me by the Emperor; and, in conformity with his orders of the 17th of June, I imposed additional centimes upon the three departments of the 32d military division, but I soon found that there was no return. Our situation became every day

Additional Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1815.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

more difficult, and the Minister of the Treasury, by ordering all the Receivers to send their collections to Wesel, threw us into fresh embarrassments, by putting us entirely upon our own means.

"The Count De Chaban, who at this time furnished me with a statement of the applicable funds in pursuance of a request of mine, for the purpose of enabling me to judge of our situation, made me observe that he knew not how any longer to meet the expenditure—that he had exhausted every resource—borrowed even upon every particular branch of revenue, of customs and consolidated duties (*droits réunis*)—that every branch of service was in a state of starvation—and that things went on only by a kind of magic. I stated to M. De Chaban, in answer, that the interest of the army, at a moment when we were entirely separated from France and from the Emperor Napoleon, required prompt measures—that in such a crisis we should be culpable, if in a town like Hamburg, the want of funds impeded the service, where the Bank presented great resources, and the only possible means of saving the army.

"The Decree of the 16th of June, and the explanatory letter, had fixed the mode of payment of the war contribution as follows:—50 millions in ready money; 10 millions in paper securities on the town of Hamburg; and 10 millions in goods and supplies of all descriptions. Of the 50 millions ready money ten were to be sent to Dresden, for the payment of the grand army; and 20 millions were to be paid in drafts on the Bank of Hamburg, payable at the rate of two millions per month, from the 1st of October, 1813, to the 1st of August, 1814. These drafts might be considered as assignments upon the Bank of Hamburg, but as nothing short of absolute necessity could justify such a measure, I called upon Count De Chaban for a statement of our expences and our wants. According to the report by M. De Chaban, and authenticated by my Decree of the 13th of December, the arrears of expences from the 1st of July, 1814, and the sum wanted for the month of November, amounted to 12,512,664 francs. The enormity of this sum and the further necessity of providing for the expences of the Artillery and Engineer Department, and the Hospitals, did not permit me to hesitate longer, and by my Decree of the 2d of November, I ordered the sequestration of the property of the Bank, to answer for 48 millions due from the town.

"I made another effort to avoid this painful measure, by apprising the merchants, through the Commissioners, that I was ordered to put seals on the Bank, that this measure would not be carried into effect, if they would engage to furnish monthly the sums necessary for the expences of the army. After a lapse of five days, two of the Commissioners, M. De Chaban and Count Hogendorp, informed me, that the merchants were resolved not to take any engagement upon them, and that no resource remained but to take possession of the Bank. It was thus, that after exhausting all other means, and using every effort with the merchants to enable them to preserve the Bank, their non-compliance, and the necessity of the case, compelled me to go on. I gave to my Government an account of the proceeding and its motives. The Commissioners who made the seizure were men of rank and known character. They made regular minutes of every thing; the amount of property in the Bank, and the branches of expenditure to which it was applied, were carefully recorded. The services to which those funds were applied consisted of the hospital department, subsistence and pay of the French troops and of the civil administrations, and the continuance of the works of the artillery and engineer

department—works which have contributed to preserve 25,000 men to the country. To insure the regularity of the application of the money, I gave orders that under the superintendence of M. Chaban, all the usual forms enjoined by the Treasury should be observed, reserving to myself the right of opening credits, according to the demands made. All the payments made at Hamburg may be considered as made in the name and on the account of the Government; and it is for the Commissioners of Finance, who succeeded M. Chaban, to account for the employment of the funds seized in the Bank. Measures were taken to convert the bullion into the coin of the country, which was done in the most intelligent manner, and with the utmost probity. The Commissioners, whenever your Majesty shall call on them can give an account of their administration. When I was under the necessity of seizing on the Bank of Hamburg, the debt due, including the month of November, exceeded 12 millions; and when I was superseded in my command by the General of Division, Count Gerard, a part of the arrears was paid. I had met all the expences of the artillery and engineers; the pay was assigned to the 1st of June; and I left in the military chest of the army 1,718,251 francs, which continued to be applied to the same use. This summary will give your Majesty an idea of the economy with which the employment of about 13 millions found in the Bank was regulated, deducting the sums belonging to the King of Denmark, and the charitable institutions of the town, which were refunded by my orders."

PARIS, OCT. 12.

The Earl of Harrowby has arrived within these few days at Paris, and had yesterday a private audience of his Majesty Louis XVIII. English Gentlemen continue to enjoy some privileges and courtesies, with which no other foreigners, nor the French themselves, are indulged:—that of admission to the Chapel and other apartments of the royal residence at the Tuilleries without tickets, is not the least interesting nor pleasing. Our countrymen swarm through the streets and in the hotels at Paris; but it does not appear that many of them find it convenient to pitch upon the capital or its vicinity for a residence. In truth, with respect to several of the most essential articles for a family, Paris is not many degrees behind London in expense. House rent and firing especially, with the whole list of groceries, are quite exorbitant. One may judge the cost of fire-wood in the French metropolis, from the fact, that numbers of people are forced to overcome their habitual disgust to the smell of coal, and to burn what comes in canal barges from Flanders, in consequence of finding it so much cheaper than wood, though by such a circuitous and laborious conveyance. Job horses and carriages are to the full as dear; 700 francs (23 guineas) per month, being the ordinary price of a good coach and horses. Add to this the extra pillage to which strangers are every where exposed, and the notion of coming to Paris for economy will be considered nearly as delusive as that of finding it, in the present condition of society, a school of elegance and politeness.

A courier arrived this morning to the British Ambassador from Vienna: the news of course has not transpired, nor is there the least idea, that for several months to come, the complicated interests to be confided to the Congress will have so far approached towards a satisfactory settlement as to make them a fit subject of communication to the public. One thing is reckoned on as perfectly certain here, viz. that all attempts on the part of Great Britain to meddle with the French administration of their colonies, under colour of benevolent feeling towards the negroes,

will be met with the most peremptory opposition on the part of France, and perhaps converted by individuals, both in and out of office, into a means of renewing the bitterest animosity of the French people towards England, and of laying the foundation for a close and immediate alliance between France and another country, with which she feels not only a common interest in the maintenance of the Slave Trade, but a common jealousy of English preponderance, and a desire to establish certain maritime principles utterly subversive both of British power and independence.

VIENNA, OCT. 11.

Lord Stewart, the Ambassador from Great Britain, has had the honour of presenting his letters of credence to his Majesty.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia went yesterday morning to Aspern, where the Archduke Charles had the honour of giving them the details of the battle of Aspern, which was fought there the 21st and 22d of September, 1809.

FRONTIERS OF NAVARRE, OCT. 13.

The affairs of Mina and his partisans is terminated; the chiefs of the enterprise have disappeared and quitted Spain. We should not be surprised to learn that they have been arrested in some town of France. General Ezpoy Mina, and the individuals who accompany him, were not possessed of the qualities necessary to make them dangerous at the head of a party. They had all given proofs of bravery in mountain affairs, in the attack of troops on march, and embarrassed with convoys; but in other circumstances, and in open ground, these partisans lost all their superiority. The enthusiasm of the nation led them to see a hero in each of these new defenders of the country; but this high opinion of Mina has been completely balked by the folly of his late conduct. He attempted to take Pampluna, without being sure either of his soldiers or officers, whom he had not even consulted. Stopped short in his enterprise by the resistance of those on whose co-operation he depended, he immediately fled, and has probably sought an asylum in France, where this pretended hero, destitute of all knowledge of the language and customs of the country, will not excite very exalted ideas of his capacity.

MILAN, OCT. 10.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the persons in her suite, and some of the most distinguished members of our Government, yesterday repaired to the villa of Monza, where her Royal Highness was received by Field Marshal Bellegarde with the greatest magnificence.

HAMBURG MAIL.

ST. PETERSBURGH, SEPT. 14.

Yesterday morning early, his Imperial Majesty set out on his journey to Vienna.

Count Rostopchin, General of Infantry, Commandant of Moscow, has quitted the service, and General Tormassow is appointed Governor of Moscow.

On the 30th (O. S.), being St. Alexander Newsky's and the fete of his Majesty, above 25,000 men paraded in the finest order. As the Emperor, accompanied by Prince Constantine and a numerous suite of Generals rode before the ranks of his brave troops, they received him with continued acclamations. The Emperor then repaired to the Tauric Palace, and thence to the church of the Convent of Alexander Newsky, where he was received by the Metropolitan, Ambrosius, and the dignified Clergy. The Metropolitan performed divine service, at which the Empress Mother and the Grand Duchess Anne were also present.

On the same day numerous promotions were made, and other favours bestowed.

IMPERIAL MANIFEST; OF WHICH THE FOLLOWING IS THE SUBSTANCE.

The clergy, who by their encouragements and exhortations have so powerfully contributed to the defence of the country, receive silver crosses to wear on the breast; the Nobles, who have given patriotic contributions, a silver medal on the ribbon of St. Vladimir, which medal is to be kept as a family memorial; the merchants, who have contributed to the expense of the war, medals of gilt bronze on the ribbon of St. Peter. Pardon for all those who through error of seduction have had connections with the enemy, and been sentenced for it to imprisonment, banishment &c. Discharge of all debts due to the Government below the sum of two thousand roubles; pardon of all criminals in the prisons, except robbers and murderers; a general conditional mitigation of the punishment of all condemned criminals; no levy of recruits for this year, the army being completed from the depôts, and the promise that perhaps next year, also, no levy will be made, &c.

The widow of Prince Kutusow has received a present of 150,000 rubles, and each of her daughters 50,000 in all 400,000.

On the 30th of August (O. S.) the French Ambassador, Count Noailles, had his audience of introduction.

WARSAW, SEPT. 18.

A formal deputation of fine persons, among whom is Prince Sulkowski, is gone to Terrespol to compliment the Emperor on his entering the duchy of Warsaw. Count Barclay de Tolly, Senator Novosilzoff, and other distinguished persons are gone to receive him at Pulawy. Deputies are also sent from the cities of the duchy, to testify their respect for the august Monarch.

AUGSBURG, OCT. 31.

Our *Universal Gazette* of to-day has the following article, under the head of Paris, the 18th inst.—"The jewels fished up out of the Seine belonging to the consort of the late Sovereign of Westphalia have not yet got their passports; they remain here as witnesses against Montbreuil, who awaits his trial, and is now in *La Force*. The plate of King Jerome has been equally unlucky: we know not whether the silversmith, or somebody else, has laid an embargo on it. The French who return from Germany cannot sufficiently express the hatred to every thing French that is shewn them. They freely confess thousands of the enormities with which they are reproached.—The Abbe de Prads, Grand Almoner of the Legion of Honour, has been sent to his home, because the army thought it unbecoming to have to ask a priest for the rewards of valour. An officer who was recommended to promotion by the Dukes of Angoulême and Berry, was given to understand, in the bureau of the Minister of War, that, for that very reason, he must have patience. The Minister at War himself is alone truly attached to the Bourbons. The subalterns are mostly Buonapartists, and in their several departments excite discontent and confusion as much as they can. The old Archbishop of Rheims compares General Desolles and Maison to the two magnificent pillars that support his saloon. In fact, they are at this moment the two firmest pillars of the empire and the dynasty. All depends on their fidelity. General Maison commands the mass of troops of the line in the interior. To General Desolles the King is indebted for the good appearance and spirit of the National Guards. Both enjoy the most deserved esteem, not only for their bravery, but for their acknowledged integrity."

LEIPSICK, OCT. 8.

There is a very great concourse of strangers at our fair, and business in very

animated. Articles of merchandise are in very great abundance. The English, in particular, have sent large quantities of goods; but they do not find that ready sale which they expected; besides their demand too high prices. The spun cottons, which were at first neglected, are now a little more in demand; but the holders, who are waiting for the close of the fair in hopes of obtaining a better price, may probably be disappointed.

The Saxon manufacturers have been very successful, and their goods have constantly obtained the preference. Cloths of moderate and ordinary quality have had a rapid sale; the fine were less enquired after.

AMERICA.

HALIFAX PAPERS.

American Official Account of the Battle on Lake Champlain and before Plattsburgh.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 16.
GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Plattsburg, Sept. 14.
The Governor-General of the Canadas, and Commander in Chief of the British forces in North America, having invaded the territories of the United States, with the avowed purpose of conquering the country as far as Crown Point and Ticonderoga, there to winter his forces with a view to further conquest, brought with him a powerful army and flotilla. An army amounting to 14,000 men, completely equipped, and accompanied by a numerous train of artillery, and all the engines of war—men who had conquered in France, Spain, Portugal, the Indies, and in other parts of the globe, and led by the most distinguished generals in the British army. A flotilla also superior to ours in vessels, men, and guns, had determined at once to crush us both by land and water.

The Governor-General, after boasting of what he would do, and endeavouring to dissuade the loyal inhabitants of the United States from their allegiance, by the threats and promises, as set forth in his proclamation and order, fixed his head-quarters at the village of Champlain, to organize his army and to settle the government of his intended conquest. On the second day of the month, he marched from Champlain; and on the 5th, appeared before the village of Plattsburgh with his whole army; and on the 11th, the day fixed for the general attack, the flotilla arrived.

The enemy's flotilla at eight in the morning passed Cumberland Head, and at nine engaged our flotilla at anchor in the bay of the town, fully confident of crushing in an instant the whole of our naval force; but the gallant Commodore Macdonough, in the short space of two hours, obliged the large vessels to strike their colours, while the galleys saved themselves by flight. This glorious achievement was in full view of the several forts, and the American forces had the satisfaction of witnessing the victory. The British army was also so posted on the surrounding heights, that it could not but behold the interesting struggle for dominion on the Lake. At the same hour the fleets engaged, the enemy opened his batteries on our forts, throwing hundreds of shells, balls and rockets, and attempted at the same time to cross the Saranac at three different points to assault the works. At the upper fort he was met by the militia and volunteers, and after repeated attempts was driven back with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. At the bridge near the village he was repulsed by the picquets and brave riflemen under Captain Grovenor, and Lieutenants Hamilton and Riley, and at the bridge in town he was foiled by the guards, block-houses, and the artillery of the forts. The enemy's fire was returned with effect from our batteries, and by sun-set we had the satisfaction to silence seven batteries which he had erected, and to see his column retiring to their camp beyond the reach of our guns.

Thus beaten by land and water, the Governor General withdrew his artillery and raised the siege. At nine at night, sent off his heavy baggage, and under cover of the darkness retreated with his whole army towards Canada, leaving his wounded on the field and a vast quantity of bread, flour, and beef, which he had not time to destroyed, besides a quantity of bomb-shells, shot, flints, and ammuni-

tion of all kinds, which remained at the batteries, and lay concealed in the ponds and rivers. As soon as his retreat was discovered, the light troops, volunteers, and militia, were ordered in pursuit, and followed as far as Chazy, capturing several dragoons and soldiers, besides covering the escape of hundreds of deserters, who still continue to be coming in. A violent storm, and continued fall of rain, prevented the brave volunteers and militia from further pursuit.

Thus have the attempts of the invader been frustrated by a regular force of only fifteen hundred men a brave and active body of militia of the State of New York, under General Mooers, and volunteers of the respectable and patriotic citizens of Vermont, led by General Strong, and other Gentlemen of distinction; the whole not exceeding 2500 men.

The British forces being now either expelled or captured, the services of the volunteers and militia may be dispensed with.

General Macombe cannot, however, permit the militia of New York and the volunteers of Vermont to depart without carrying with them the high sense he entertains for their merits. The zeal with which they came forward in the defence of their country when the signal of danger was given by the General, reflects the highest lustre on their patriotism and spirit; their conduct in the field has corresponded with the laudable motives which led them into it. They have deserved the esteem of their fellow-citizens, and the warm approbation of their commanders. They have exemplified how speedily American citizens can be prepared to meet the enemies of their country.

In testifying his sense of the merits of the troops, the General cannot but express his sorrow and regret for the loss of some brave and virtuous citizens, and for those who have been wounded. The loss, no doubt, will be keenly felt by their friends and countrymen, but at the same time will be borne with that fortitude and resignation which become good citizens and good Christians. The affection of the General will accompany his brave associates in arms, wheresoever they go; nor will any thing give more pleasure than opportunities of testifying to them individually by actions as well as words the high regard he cherishes for them. The General, in the name of the United States, thanks the Volunteers and the Militia for their distinguished services, and wishes them a happy return to their families and friends.

(Signed) ALEXANDER MACOMBE.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 19.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM COMMODORE M'DONOUGH TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, DATED UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA, OFF PLATTSBURG, SEPT. 11.

Sir—The Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory on Lake Champlain, in the capture of one frigate, one brig, and two sloops of war of the enemy. I have the honour to be, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. MACDONOUGH, Com. Hon. W. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

MONTPELIER, SEPT. 15.

On Sunday morning last, about eight o'clock, the British and American fleets on Lake Champlain met, and a most bloody engagement ensued. The British Commodore was killed the first or second shot. Commodore M'Donough has escaped unhurt, although every officer on board his ship was either killed or wounded. The Growler, when taken, had but five men alive; two of those badly wounded. A surgeon of the ship, coming on deck and finding but two men standing, and those at the guns, struck the flag. Our loss is great, but not exactly ascertained.

The whole of our force on the Lake, independent of the captured British ships is
Ship Saratoga, Commodore M'Donough. . . 28 guns.
Brig Surprise, Master and Commandant Henley 20
Schooner Ticonderoga, do, Cassin . . . 20
Sloop Preble, Lieutenant Budd . . . 7
Do. Montgomery, Sailing Master Lumus . . 7
Do. President, Masters Mate Freeboim . . 10
Six new Row Gallies; the Santepead, Viper, Nettle, Borer, Burrows, and Allen, each mounting a 24 and a short 18-pounder 12
Row Gallies, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, the two former mounting each a long 9, and the two latter each a long 12 pounder . . . 4

Total . . . 106 guns.
BRITISH.
Guns. Men. Killed. Wounded.
Large Ship . . . 39 300 50 60
Brig . . . 16 120 20 30
Growler . . . 11 40 8 10
Eagle . . . 11 40 6 10
Eleven Gun-boats . . 16 550 2 probably sunk

Total 93 1050 84 110

Several of the gun-boats struck; but the sinking state of the large vessels required the

assistance of the men in our galleys so that not being able to take possession of them they were able to save themselves.

AMERICAN.				
	Guns.	Men.	Killed.	Wounded.
Saratoga ship, . .	28	210	26	20
Eagle, brig . . .	20	120	13	27
Ticonderoga, schooner 17	110	6	6	
Preble, sloop . . .	7	30	1	1
Ten Gun-boats . .	11	350	3	3
Total	86	820	49	57

The British Officers killed were Commodore Downie and two Lieutenants, &c. The American Officers killed were Lieutenants Gamble and Stansbury, the latter of whom was knocked over-board and not found, and Sailing Master Carter.

The British Officers taken are Captain Pring, and six or eight Lieutenants. The wounded have been paroled, and sent by a flag vessel to the Isle Aux Noix.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

The following letters were intercepted on their way from Montreal to Niagara, by a detachment of our army:—

COPY OF A LETTER FROM SIR GEORGE PREVOST TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL DRUMMOND.

Head-quarters, Montreal, August 26.

DEAR SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your official letters of the 15th and 16th, with their enclosures, and a private one of the 17th instant.

I do most deeply regret the sequel of the gallant enterprise which put into your possession two of the enemy's schooners. You appear to have been induced to precipitate the attack of Fort Erie by a desire to reap the full benefit of the spirit of emulation produced by that daring achievement. If the object had been accomplished, a scrutiny of the operations to attain it would have been equally excited; and it is not in reproach of its failure that I observe to you, that night attacks made with heavy troops are in my opinion very objectionable, principally because chance, and not skill, too frequently decide the contest, and that at night difficulties and dangers are ever magnified, particularly when they present themselves unexpected, and in the latter case the best disciplined corps are placed only on a level with raw and unformed soldiers.

It is to be inferred from Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher's report and your statement, that the right column was not sufficiently prepared for the obstacles it had to surmount in attaining the point of the attack, otherwise neither hesitation nor consternation would have resulted when they presented themselves, I must acknowledge that I feel apprehensive you have rather yielded to than approved the eagerness of the right division to increase its fame before you were sufficiently prepared and sufficiently strong. Your skill and excellent judgment will profit by experience in your future operations, by guarding you against public opinion, however clamorous, when it would sacrifice your well-earned reputation, and the honour and safety of the army placed under your command.

I sincerely hope the candour with which I have disclosed my sentiments on your last operation will be to you their best apology. They flow from a source unpolluted by any invidious feelings.

The 73th is ordered to Kingston, from whence General Stovin is desired to send on the 97th or any other corps you may have demanded. Major-General Kempt with the remainder of the reserve will soon follow. My views in sending that officer to Kingston will be developed to you by the Adjutant-General.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir, your faithful humble servant,

GEORGE PREVOST.

COPY OF AN INTERCEPTED LETTER FROM ADJUTANT-GENERAL BAYNES TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL DRUMMOND.

(Secret and confidential.)

Head-quarters, Montreal, August 26.

Sir,—I am commanded by his Excellency the Commander of the forces to inform you, the 37th regiment will commence its march tomorrow morning for Kingston; on which point it is his Excellency's intention to direct the other corps composing the brigade under orders of Major-General Kempt.

If the naval equipment is in that state of forwardness to sanction the undertaking the attacking, or siege of Sackett's Harbour, in which the squadron must be prepared fully to co-operate before the advanced state of the season renders such an operation hazardous and difficult, it is his Excellency's wish to avail himself of the local information and talents of Major-General Kempt, by employing him as the senior Major-General on that service, and with that view his Excellency

would approve Major-General Stovin's proceeding to the Right Division, when relieved, and leaving to General Kempt to make the necessary preparatory arrangements for this arduous and important service.

Should it, however, as his Excellency is apprehensive, prove to be the case, that the delay in the naval preparations may frustrate his views on Sackett's Harbour, he still trusts our squadron will be able to take the Lake with a superiority that will enable him completely to relieve all the wants of the right division, and not only to secure effectually our own frontier, but to scour that of the enemy, destroying his depôts and means of annoyance, and on this service he would propose to employ the force to be collected at Kingston. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) E. BAYNES, Adj.-Gen. Forces.

COPY OF AN INTERCEPTED LETTER FROM SIR GEORGE PREVOST TO LIEUT.-GEN. DRUMMOND.—(PRIVATE.)

Head-quarters, Montreal, August 26.

Dear Sir—Major Coore has this moment delivered to me your letter of the 16th. I view with pain the agony of mind you experience from the unfortunate termination of the night attack you had been induced to make on the 15th, and would gladly soothe your feelings on the occasion, by any thing I could offer in addition to the sentiment you will find expressed in a letter I addressed to you this morning; but all I have heard since has confirmed my prejudices to highly important operations being performed in the dark.

Too much was required from De Watteville's regiment, so situated, and deprived as I am told they were, of their flints. The attempt has proved a costly experiment, and its result will be severely felt. As you have fixed on the 90th, orders shall be given for that regiment to proceed to you without delay; I had intended the 97th for that service, as being men of a hardier description, but the numbers of the 90th will probably make them equally useful to you. When this regiment, together with the 6th and 82d, shall have joined, you will, I have no doubt, be enabled to efface the recollection of your late disasters, and to effect the expulsion of the enemy from the Province. The information brought to me by Major Coore, of the state of forwardness of the marine preparations at Kingston, is not flattering to my expectation of regaining the naval ascendancy on Lake Ontario in time for ulterior operations during the season.

They do not even promise to be so far advanced as to enabled the squadron to afford relief to the right division by the transport of troops, stores, and provisions before the beginning of October. Vacillating communications on the subject which I have received from Sir James Yeo, are calculated to confirm Major Coore's Report; it is therefore a matter of serious consideration how the right division is to be fed, without restoring to extraordinary measures.

After correctly ascertaining the extent of your resources for that object, you will consider the subject well and propose what you think will procure the required relief—in affording it, you may rely upon the incessant exertions of every department of the army to perform whatever is practicable. In allotting Major-General Kempt to the command at Kingston, I have given you an able assistant in an officer of excellent judgment and much experience. On his arrival there Major-General Stovin will join the right division. If it is practicable to send down your disabled men from York, it would greatly relieve you, and they would be taken better care of in the Lower Province. I am, dear Sir, very faithfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 13.

We are happy to find that strong defences are about to be erected for this district to supply the place of those which have been recently destroyed. The President and acting Secretary of War visited the remains of Fort Washington, (14 or 15 miles below this city) on Saturday last, and it was determined that a strong fort and other works should be immediately erected. The early and vigilant attention of the Government to this object is a pledge of their determination that no hostile tread shall ever again pollute the soil of this district.